

इंटरनेट

मानक

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“Step Out From the Old to the New”

IS 4744 (1991): Textiles - Packaging of jute products in rolls [TXD 3: Jute and Jute Products]



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Bhartrhari—Nitiśatakam

“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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भारतीय मानक

वस्त्रादि — जूट उत्पादों की रोलों में पैकेज बन्दी — विशिष्ट

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

TEXTILES — PACKAGING OF JUTE PRODUCTS
IN ROLLS — SPECIFICATION

(*First Revision*)

UDC 667.13.06 : 621 : 798

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Jute and Jute Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

In order to ensure that the jute products reach the destination in sound condition, proper packaging with suitable packing materials is essential. Packaging of jute products in bales, is covered in IS 2873 : 1991 'Textiles — Packaging of jute products in bales — specification (*second revision*)'. This standard gives details for the packaging of jute products in rolls to ensure adequate protection to the contents of the rolls against possible damage due to normal handling during transit.

This standard was first published in 1968. In this revision, besides other modifications, use of jute cloth as agreed between the buyer and the seller has also been permitted for the outer layer of packing.

This standard contains clauses which call for agreement between the buyer and the seller or which permit the buyer to use his option to suit his requirements. The relevant clauses are 3.3 to 3.5, 5.1.3, 5.1.5, 5.1.6, 5.1.7, 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.1.3, 6.1.5, 7.1, 7.1.1 and Table 1.

This standard has been revised on the basis of proposal received from Export Inspection Agency, Calcutta.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirements of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Indian Standard

TEXTILES — PACKAGING OF JUTE PRODUCTS IN ROLLS — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes the requirements of packaging for different types of jute cloth in the form of rolls.

2 REFERENCE

IS 1670 : 1970 'Method for determination of breaking load, elongation at break and tenacity of yarns (first revision)' is a necessary adjunct to this standard.

3 TERMINOLOGY

3.0 For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply.

3.1 Roll — A cylindrical rigid package containing one type of jute products wrapped on a suitable core, covered with roll covering with outer layer fastened in conformity with this standard.

3.2 Crisped — A term used in describing an aspect of the make-up of jute fabric; it describes a jute fabric folded lengthwise at the middle from selvedge to selvedge.

3.3 Joined Roll — A full length roll made up of two pieces joined together in a manner as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

3.4 Full Length Roll — Jute fabric rolled into one continuous length within tolerance limits as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

NOTE — A roll containing less than full length as agreed to between the buyer and the seller is known as 'short roll' and that containing more than full length is called a 'long roll'.

3.5 Core — A cylindrical inner support made of paper, steel or wood or any other suitable material, around which the cloth is wound, the inside and outside diameter of which has been as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. It shall have sufficient strength to prevent its bending or collapsing during use.

4 PACKING MATERIALS

The packing materials for making up the roll shall satisfy the requirements specified in Table 1.

5 MAKE-UP OF PACKAGE

5.1 The cloth shall be wound into a roll form in the manner described in 5.1.1 to 5.1.7.

5.1.1 The inner end of cloth shall be laid flat and trimmed square across the full width of the

core and pasted on the core with gummed tape so that the cut edge of the cloth along one weft thread is generally parallel to the long axis of the core so as to avoid any distortion.

5.1.2 The cloth shall be generally free from caddis, threads, protruding yarn and other foreign matters.

5.1.3 Unless otherwise agreed, the tail end (visible outside end) of the cloth shall be tied, stitched or gummed to the body to prevent it from unwinding.

5.1.4 Winding of cloth on the core shall be done under suitable tension so as to produce a rigid package without damaging the texture of the fabric or the core.

5.1.5 The cloth shall be crisped and rolled only when agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

5.1.6 A marker shall protrude from one end of the roll where cloth is joined, if so required by the buyer.

Table 1 Requirements of Packing Materials
(Clauses 4 and 6.1.4).

Sl. No. (1)	Function (2)	Material (3)	Requirement (4)
i)	Inside covering (see Note)	Single layer of polyethylene sheet of thickness 40 μ m (23 g/m ²), Min or Mutually acceptable waterproof material	—
ii)	Roll covering	Jute cloth	Hessian fabric not less than 229 g/m ² , 38 ends/dm \times 35 picks/dm
iii)	Sewing	Jute twine	Breaking load of all strands 18 kg Min (For method of test, see IS 1670 : 1970)

NOTE — In case of packaging of carpet backing fabric rolls, the inside covering of polyethylene sheet shall be invariably used, and it will be adequate to use only one layer of jute cloth.

5.1.7 The length of the cloth in rolls shall be as agreed to between the buyer and the seller and shall not be less than the length marked on the roll. The length of cloth in metres in each roll

may be stencilled as desired by the buyer at the tail end perpendicular to the selvages, or on a separate flap or label, or in any other manner as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

6 REQUIREMENT OF PACKAGES

6.1 The roll shall satisfy the requirements specified in 6.1.1 to 6.1.6.

6.1.1 In the case of carpet backing fabric rolls, discs of cardboard or any suitable materials as agreed to between the buyer and the seller shall be used at both ends of the roll.

6.1.2 The rolls shall be completely covered on all sides excepting the core protrusions which may also be covered, if required by the buyer.

6.1.3 A roll may be covered with a polyethylene sheet inside the roll covering if agreed to between the buyer and the seller but in the case of roll of carpet backing cloth, it shall be covered with polyethylene sheet inside the roll covering.

6.1.4 The loose ends of the roll covering shall be sewn with jute twine [see Table 1, item (iii)] about 8 cm between stitches on all sides.

6.1.5 At either end, the core shall protrude but not more than 3.5 cm or as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

6.1.6 The rolls shall be compressed suitably avoiding excessive pressure which may cause damage to the contents.

7 MARKING

7.1 Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller, the roll shall be stencilled

with an indelible ink, of suitable colour, with the following information:

- a) Indication of the source of manufacture;
- b) Month and year of packing;
- c) Length of the cloth rolled in metres;
- d) Contract mass, in kg;
- e) Roll number;
- f) Specification including quality and construction; and
- g) Other declarations required as per law in force.

7.1.1 Roll shall be marked on both the end-on side and the round side (see Fig. 1) unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

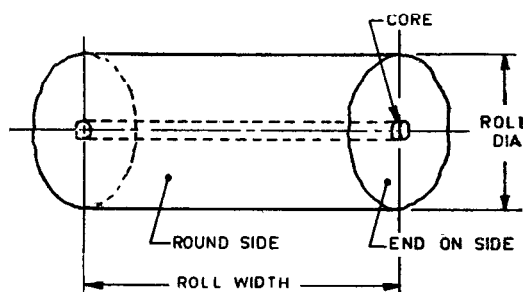


FIG. 1 ILLUSTRATION OF A ROLL

7.1.2 Each roll may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

Standard Mark

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters :

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110002

Telephones : 331 01 31, 331 13 75

Telegrams : Manaksanstha
(Common to all Offices)

Regional Offices :

Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg
NEW DELHI 110002

Telephone

{ 331 01 31
331 13 75

Eastern : 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VII M, V.I.P. Road, Maniktola
CALCUTTA 700054

37 86 62

Northern : SCO 445-446, Sector 35-C, CHANDIGARH 160036

53 38 43

Southern : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, MADRAS 600113

2350216

Western : Manakalaya, E9 MIDC, Marol, Andheri (East)
BOMBAY 400093

6 32 92 95

Branches : AHMADABAD. BANGALORE. BHOPAL. BHUBANESHWAR.
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